

PATTERSON CASE TO BE GIVEN HEARING

Wright Impeachment Committee to Resume Consideration of Attorney's Conviction.

Further probing of the circumstances surrounding the conviction and four-year imprisonment of Attorney John Patterson by Justice Daniel Thew Wright will be made by the subcommittee investigating the Wright impeachment charges when it resumes its sessions tomorrow morning at 10:30. Three witnesses were quizzed last yesterday on this phase of the hearing.

That Justice Wright said "he was going to ask Patterson" was the declaration made during the examination of Ralph P. Barnard, son of Justice Job Barnard, who recently retired from the District Supreme Bench.

Attorney John E. Collins told the committee that Justice Wright refused to allow a bill of exceptions prepared in the Patterson case, with the result that the court of appeals confirmed the conviction of Patterson in the lower court, and Attorney Matthew E. O'Brien explained to the committee that he took the Patterson case to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that Justice Wright exercised equity jurisdiction in a criminal court. Attorney O'Brien also said that the committee did not have a fair trial from a legal standpoint.

Grievance Committee Was Active.

During the examination of Attorney O'Brien, he was asked about the activity of the grievance committee of the District Bar. He replied that Justice Wright instructed him to investigate a charge against Patterson, looking to the latter's disbarment. Chairman McCoy then interposed the statement that "it was remarkable that the committee will show interest in the case of a colored attorney like Patterson, whereas Attorney William E. Ambrose, who is notoriously known to have been guilty of the same crime, is not investigated." He is permitted to continue the practice of law without a finger turned against him.

Attorney Darlington, who had previously made known his connection with the grievance committee, replied that the committee was interested in the case of Patterson, and that he was going to investigate the grievance committee, if I will welcome it, but I submit that this investigation of Justice Wright is no place for it."

Previous to the testimony in the Patterson case, Justice Wright had been examined by the committee. Mr. Barnard explained to the committee his connection with the disbarment proceedings brought against the attorney by Justice Wright. Mr. Barnard said that he was the secretary of the Interior. Mr. Barnard said he appeared for the Government to oppose the writ of habeas corpus granted by the attorney for restoration to the bar. He explained that Justice Wright found in the case of Patterson that the Government sought to appeal the case, citations were shown the court, where in Governmental actions appeal bonds were waived.

Justice Wright refused to waive the bond, said Mr. Barnard, and we went to the court of appeals, where a special appeal, which two justices sustained and the appeal bond was waived over Justice Wright's ruling.

Attorney John E. Collins told the committee he appeared for Attorney Patterson in a suit before Justice Wright in which Patterson was accused of embezzling \$30. The witness said his defense was two assignments of fees amounting to the money involved in the suit.

During the trial of the case before Justice Wright, said Mr. Collins, "the money involved was given by Patterson to the clerk of the court, and later was divided. Patterson getting one-third, and the complaining witness two-thirds." When asked to explain the basis of the division, the witness said his memory of the case was hazy.

"What directions did Justice Wright give with reference to the division?" asked Chairman McCoy.

"Justice Wright said if the money was in court, and when we told him it was, he said, 'Let one-third be given to Patterson and the complaining witness,' replied Mr. Collins.

"What was the basis of that division?"

The Government claimed that the assignments were made to assure Mr. Patterson his premium fee on a policy of life insurance, and that the complaining witness was not entitled to it.

"Was there any fraud claimed?"

"No, sir, the validity of the assignment was not attacked."

"What was about the one-third and two-thirds division in summing the case up to the jury by the Government?"

"Nothing that I remember. Mr. Proctor referred to the case as some more of John Patterson's greediness in taking advantage of these poor people. Of course, I objected to this statement."

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City Taxes Jump Third in 10 Years

Per Capita Payments for General Government, According to Census Bureau, Advance From \$13.02 to \$17.34—Boston Most Expensively Governed.

In ten years the per capita tax payments of city dwellers for the general expenses of government have increased 33.2 per cent, or practically one-third.

This big increase is shown in official figures from the United States Census Bureau, compiled for the census years of 1902 and 1912. In 1902, the per capita payments were but \$13.02, while in 1912 each city resident had to pay \$17.34.

There are 195 cities with a population of 30,000 or over. It cost these cities in 1912 a total of \$508,543,048 for the expenses of government.

EXPENSES INCREASE.

The per capita payments for each year from 1902 have shown an increase over the preceding year, except in 1909, when they were slightly less than 1908. The per capita payments for the year 1909 were \$13.02, or \$1.30 less than in 1908. The per capita payments for the year 1912 were \$17.34, or \$4.32 more than in 1902.

Washington is not the most expensively governed city in the United States, as has frequently been claimed, if the per capita expense list shown by the census office is to be believed. Washington is not shown as even among the five cities having the greatest per capita expense for its police department, which is also out of the first five having the most expensive fire departments.

In per capita expense of the general departments of government Washington leads the list of cities having a population of from 30,000 to 100,000, with a cost to each citizen of \$5.43 a year. Boston is the most expensively governed of all American cities on a per capita basis. It costs each citizen of Boston \$12.06 to run the general departments of government; \$1.19 for the police department; \$1.23 for education; \$1.23 for fire, and \$1.23 for other departments.

San Francisco has the most expensive police department upon a population basis with a per capita cost of \$1.23, Lincoln, Neb., and Alton, Ill., follow.

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M'REYNOLDS ANGERS NEW HAVEN PROBERS

Refusal to Prosecute Widens Breach Between Board and Justice Department.

That one of the effects of the New Haven report of yesterday will be to widen the breach between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Justice was indicated today.

The Department of Justice takes the position that there is no law under which the New Haven directors can be prosecuted.

When inquiries "What are you going to do about it?" were made at the Department of Justice today, inquiries were referred to Attorney General McReynolds' letter to Senator Norris last January, in which he declared that "there was no law under which the department could prosecute the New Haven directors for impropriety or dishonest use of the stockholders' money."

Although Attorney General McReynolds was out of the city today, it was clearly indicated that it is the intention of the department to stand pat on this position.

The Department of Justice also contends that restitution suits are entirely up to the stockholders themselves and are not matters for Federal attention.

Asserts U. S. Can Punish.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, officials stated, is of the opinion that it is entirely within the power of the Department of Justice to bring criminal proceedings against the New Haven directors for "conspiracy." Members of the commission declined to comment today on former President Mellen's hint that this report was made by a political body for political purposes.

"The correspondence is sufficient answer," was Commissioner C. C. McChord's only reply to J. P. Morgan's statement that he didn't know the examination of the Morgan-New Haven books had been abandoned until he heard of the issuance of the report.

The Department of Justice is still withholding action in the proposed dissolution suit against the New Haven, in the hope that the directors, at their meeting Thursday, will agree to comply with the recently enacted Massachusetts law for the collection of assets of the Boston and Maine stock.

Mellen Incensed as He Denounces Report

BOSTON, July 14.—Charles Sanger Mellen, former president of the New Haven railroad, in discussing the Interstate Commerce Commission's report on its investigation of the railroad today, said:

"Every act of the New Haven of any importance at all during the period of my control, which I believe is the period covered by the investigation, was done with my complete knowledge and sanction, with two exceptions. I am prepared to defend the original in the country. I told the commission that I favored the sale of the steamships and that I did not sanction the Westchester deal. I am prepared to go before the bar of public opinion or the Supreme Court of the United States on my record."

Mr. Mellen declared that the commission's report was "the report of a political tribunal issued for political purposes. That's the only way I can explain this apparently drastic report, with its multitude of extreme statements," he said.

"I don't want anybody to get the impression, he went on, his voice shaking with anger, "that I am attempting to escape responsibility for the acts of the New Haven by shifting it on to the shoulders of Mr. Morgan, now that he is in his grave."

If the purchase of Boston and Maine stock by the Boston Holding Company, he continued, "is to be the basis of prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law, or any other law, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts should be joined as co-defendant and co-conspirator against the law of the United States, and the welfare of the people of New England, for as is well known, this purchase was expressly authorized by the Massachusetts legislature."

"I am happy to be back home. I am feeling fine," exclaimed the cardinal, when seen today.

Cardinal Gibbons has been away since May 2. After attending the consistory in Rome, he toured France, Switzerland, Belgium, England, and Ireland. Everywhere, he said, he enjoyed himself to the utmost, and in Ireland he was happy to note that the condition of the people was better than it had been.

One of the first matters the cardinal will take up will be plans for the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which will meet here in September. The cardinal expects to remain at home the greater part of the summer.

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HE IS CONVALESCING



THE RT. REV. ALFRED HARDING, Bishop of Washington, Who Is Recovering From An Operation Performed at Garfield Hospital Some Days Ago. He Will Be Able to Return to His Home This Week. The Nature of the Operation Was Not Disclosed.

HOUSE CHIEFS FAVOR 3-DAY ADJOURNMENTS

Prospects of adjournment of the House three days at a time, to permit members to go home and campaign, appeared bright today.

"I am willing to do all I can to help the members get away," said Majority Leader Underwood.

Republican Leader Mann, was also inclined to favor a "gentlemen's agreement" to adjourn in three-day periods after the appropriation and conservation bills were enacted.

Reports leaked today that Underwood assured two members of the Ohio delegation that they could return to their districts on August 1 for the remainder of the summer if they would stay here and help the leader get the appropriation bill out of the way.

Although no formal conferences have been held yet to decide upon adjournment for three days at a time, practically every member of the House favors such a plan. This would permit the House to stand practically in recess until the Senate passed the trust bills.

\$9 Is Decreed Minimum Wage for Phone Girls

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 14.—The State minimum wage commission has adopted a rate of \$9 a week as the minimum for telephone girls throughout the State except in small exchanges.

This is the fourth minimum wage adopted by the commission; the others being \$10 a week for mercantile workers and \$9 for laundry and dye workers.

\$3.00—Atlantic City and Return. Next Sunday, July 19, Pennsylvania railroad Special train leaves Union Station 6:40 a. m. No change of cars. A long day at the shore.—Adv.

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READY TO ORGANIZE TO SAVE THE BRIDGE

Georgetown Citizens Prepare for Protest Meeting Tonight Against Its Relocation.

Georgetown is fully prepared to give expression tonight to its disapproval of any proposal to replace the present Aqueduct bridge with a structure having a District terminus at any point east of the center of Georgetown. All is in readiness for a big mass meeting to be held at 8 o'clock, in the top floor of the Potomac Savings Bank building, Wisconsin avenue and M street northwest.

Business men and citizens of Georgetown are not willing to accept assurances that there is no prospect of a change in site for the Aqueduct bridge. Authority for such assurance has not been given, they say, and apparently they are based on the simple assumption that no such radical change will be undertaken. Consequently, the fight against the relocation of the Aqueduct bridge terminus east of the center of Georgetown will go on, it was definitely stated, by leaders in the campaign to "save the bridge" today.

House Committee's Plan.

Quiet, and what is believed to be authoritative information was given certain business men in Georgetown last week that there would be quick and unexpected action on the bridge proposal and that the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House would favor locating the Washington terminus of a new bridge east of Rock Creek. No authority has been given for assurance to the contrary.

The program of the mass meeting to be held tonight at 8 o'clock, at the Potomac Savings Bank building, Wisconsin avenue and M street northwest, is to be a conference of the leading spirits of the city.

Every citizen of Georgetown has been notified by postcard or poster of the meeting and its purpose, and one of the greatest gatherings of recent years is expected. Similar notice has been given residents of Fairfax and Alexandria counties, Virginia, who are served by the present bridge. They are greatly interested in the matter, and a large Virginia attendance is anticipated.

Data is being gathered by the leaders in the Georgetown movement to show the business and residential loss to the present bridge and to make a comparative showing of the short span from Rosslyn to Georgetown, as compared with bridge more than twice as long from Rosslyn to G or H streets. This will be presented to Congress.

Others Favor Relocation.

The executive committee of the Alexandria County Service Association is in favor of a new bridge from Rosslyn to Twenty-third street. It is desired at the committee meeting that such a bridge would injure business in Georgetown. It is understood that representatives of the committee will attend the mass meeting to be held in Georgetown tonight.

It was learned today that as long as a year ago the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House had given careful consideration to a proposal to locate a new bridge from Rosslyn to the center of Georgetown at the center of Rock Creek. Judge Adams, chairman of the committee, and other members visited the proposed G and H street terminals for such a bridge and discussed the question of property.

The plant and offices of the Washington Gas Light Company cover the river front for several blocks at this point.

Atlantic City—Next Sunday.

Pennsylvania Railroad, \$2.00 excursion by special through train. Leaves Union Station 6:40 a. m. Leave Atlantic City 6:00 p. m. Surf bathing line.—Adv.

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"Now, on this bill of exceptions that Justice Wright refused. Did you make reference therein to the division of the money?"

"I prepared two bills of exceptions and Mr. Proctor got up another. Justice Wright signed Proctor's bill over my protest."

"On what grounds did you object?"

"Mr. Proctor was not in the court room during all the hearing of the case and could not have heard all the exceptions taken. The Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court and Patterson is serving four years now."

"When questioned by Congressman Wilson, Collins said Patterson was fifty-five years old and had been practicing at the bar here for some years. He said that Patterson had been fined \$100 for contempt of court at one time, having come late into court one day."

"At the suggestion of Chairman McCoy